

PRICE TWO CENTS.

**MADERO BROTHERS
ARE GIVEN REFUGE
ON U. S. BATTLESHIP**

Relatives of Late President of Mexico Seek

TRIP IS GUARDED

Transfer of Refugees From American Consulate Building to the Louisiana Effected Only After Request for Their Surrender to Local Authorities

Only Hope of Mexico.

As they were bidding goodby to Mr. Lind at the launch, Evaristo Madero

which his brother Daniel added: "But only with the help of the United States."

The transfer of the refugees to the U.S. was effected after a request for their surrender to the local authorities had been refused by Consul Canada.

Reports that veiled threats had been made to take the refugees by force, followed the consul's refusal. In anticipation of any such attempt the steam launch from the American battleship lay all morning off the sea front, with a crew of 25 men, a well-armed crew of bluejackets on board ready to come ashore at a moment's

Will Be Kept on Warship.

Washington, November 21.—The facts in the cases of the Mexican fugitives who were given refuge on board the United States battleship Louisiana in Vera Cruz Harbor, were reported to Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt by Admiral Fletcher, who had been in communication with John Lind. Mr. Roosevelt took up the matter with the President, in the absence of Secretary Daniels.

It is stated at the White House that these refugees will be retained on board a war vessel until they shall de-

The State Department does not give out any of the particulars as to the manner in which the released prisoners first appealed to the protection of the United States consul, where they, according to the unofficial account, were held until arrangements could be made for Admiral Fletcher to send one of the ship's boats for them.

Secretary of State Bryan, in answer to a question by Representative

murders of the Federal and rebel commanders in the neighborhood of Tuxpan and Tampico, not to interfere with property of Americans and other foreigners residing near those places. These instructions were identical with those issued during the last revolution, and during the present administration to Federal and rebel commanders in Northern Mexico. General G. stated that in all cases where he sent out about 200 men, he always had the effect that the military commanders would be held "personally accountable" for injury to American and other foreign residents.

From many sources comes the information that General Aguilar, in command of the rebel forces in the Tam-

that there has been no oil pipe lines, and that there was one oil pipeline which had been cut off from that source. It was their opinion however, that in bandit warfare here was a chance that irresponsible would let loose the oil and start a conflagration which would carry destruction through all other statements are that the rebels were against the oil and see that none of it gets where they could have any use to the Mexican railways still under the control of Florida.

It is estimated by the State Department that there are about 6,000,000 barrels of oil at Tuxpan and about 1,000,000 barrels in the Tampico region. Some of this, it is stated, is the property of Japanese and American concerns.

No comment was obtainable to-day from administration officials on the

The situation was apparently anticipated by the statement at the White House yesterday that the only thing to do was to let the whole Mexican fabric crumble to pieces and to take up any new situation only when it had crystallized.

Protection Is Promised.
Washington, November 21.—Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commanding the

\$3.80—Round Trip—\$3.80.
Via Norfolk and Western Railway.